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cont.
steel plate by use of an electrostatic method. However, an electrostatic method results in non-continuous films which are unfavorable in terms of corrosion resistance.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 6, line 15, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A²
In accordance with the third embodiment of the present invention, there is provided a surface treatment of chromated, electroplated steel plates, comprising the steps of: coating, on a zinc-electroplated steel plate chromated at a chrome amount of 4-200 mg/m², an aqueous lubricant urethane resin composition at a dry coating thickness of 0.5-5.0 μm, baking the steel plate at a steel temperature of 110-200 °C, and quenching the coated steel plate in water.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 14, line 16, with the following rewritten paragraph:

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With reference to Fig. 1, there is shown a structure of a thing film coated on a chromated, electroplated steel plate. In the fluorine resin-modified polyethylene type wax, fluorine resin type wax particles with a diameter of 0.1-1.5 μm surround and bind to globular ethylene type wax particles which are low in specific gravity. Therefore, the fluorine resin-modified polyethylene type wax is so low in specific gravity that it has sufficient floatability even on the wetted film. In addition, the fluorine resin-modified polyethylene type wax sufficiently exerts the properties characteristic to fluorine resins by virtue of the ball bearing effect. Thus, even after being subjected to deep machining processes, the steel plate can maintain its surface cleanliness by virtue of the fluorine resin-modified polyethylene type wax. In regard to the compatibility with aqueous solutions, the polyethylene type wax preferably ranges, in molecular weight, from 1,500 to 3,000 with a diameter of 0.05-1.0 μm.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 15, line 3, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A₄
Because of its excellent compatibility with and dispersability in the binder resin of the lubricant resin solution, the polyethylene type wax is homogeneously distributed in the resin film, unlike the fluorine-modified polyethylene type wax which is prevalently distributed in the upper portion of the film as shown in Fig. 1. Thus, the polyethylene type wax guarantees the uniform processability of the steel plate. In addition, its high melting point (120-130 °C) maintains the wax even when the mold temperature is increased, enabling the steel plate to be continuously processed.

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Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 17, line 5, with the following rewritten paragraph:

With its ability to be coated on steel plates to a thickness as thin as 0.5-5.0 μm , the aqueous urethane resin composition thus obtained is superior in terms of thin film coatability, corrosion resistance, film flexibility, adhesiveness to steel plates, surface friction property, chemical resistance, and overcoatability as well as in terms of compatibility with various additives which are usually used in conventional coating materials for steel plates.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 18, line 28, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A₆
The following is a description of the urethane resin composition preparation set forth in Examples 1-5.

Please replace the paragraph beginning at page 22, line 23, with the following rewritten paragraph:

A₇
d. Impact Resistance: a ball type pendulum weighing 1 kg was allowed to fall down to a cured, cross-cut sample from a height 50 cm above the sample, after which a